DIEMERBROICKS HISTORIES. LOND. 1666.

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SEVERAL CHOICE

HISTORIES

Of the

MEDECINES

MANNER and *METHOD*

used in the *CURE* of the

PLAGUE.

WRITTEN

By that Famous (and in this DISEASE)

Incomparable Physitian,

ISBRANDUS DIEMERBROICK;

A Professor of Physick.

And now Translated into English, *with his own* ANNOTATIONS *upon every* HISTORY.

Wherein not onely the Choisest Antidotes are set down in his Cures, but also several Things which prove mortal to all that use them.

London, Printed in the Year 1666.

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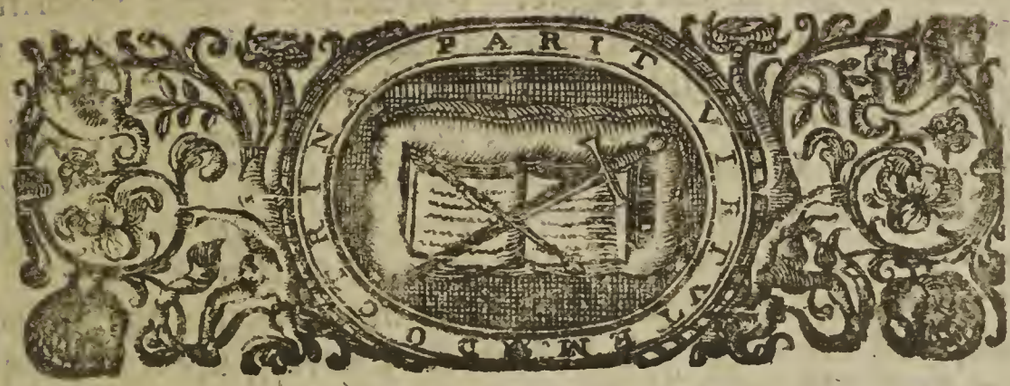


FAMOUS HISTORIES of the METHOD IN THE *CURING* of the *PLAGUE.*

The First Famous History.

THe Maid of *Anthoni Vos*, a Wine-Merchant, (1635. *Novem.* 6.) fell ill: about Evening I was called to Her: finding Her ſick at Heart, and ſick of a Feavor, with great pain in Her Head; Her Puls was quick and weak, and ſomewhat unequal, but kept her ſtrength: She had two ſmall Puſtules about the bigneſs of Aniſeed, read and painful; one in the right Dug, and the other in that part of the Breaſt, where the Ribbs meet and joyn together.

A certain ſigne of the Plague. I preſcribed her a Sudorifical Drink, which put her into a ſweat all that night, by which ſhe was much refreſhed : which Sudorifick was thus made.

The Extract of Cardus Benedictus, and Salt of Wormwood, each one Scruple : of the Salt of Carduus half a Scruple, of Treacle Androm one Dram, of Treacle-water and Cardus Benedictus water each one ounce : fifteen Drops of Oyl of Vitriol. Let theſe be made a Drink.

The next day the Puſtules were as broad as the Nail of your Thumb, and were blackiſh Carbuncles, having upon the top of them a little Blather, which being cruſhed, there came out a black venemous Matter ; and then the Carbuncle (which before lay hid) now appeared : upon which we lay'd *Unguentum Apoſtolorum, & Baſilicum, and a Playſter of Diachu'um cum gummis.*

And, to quench her Thirſt, We gave her this Juleb ; *Of Cardus water one pound, of Scabius and Vinegar of each half a pound, Sirrup of Citrons two ounces, and Oyl of Vitriol as much as to make it guſtful :* Let theſe be made into a Juleb.

In the afternoon I gave her the Sudorifical Drink again, upon which having ſweat well, then that Carbuncle, the which was in the middle of the Ribbs, where they meet, and then the Poulteſs which I took care to be prepared, was lay'd to the Carbuucle, and ſhifted thrice a day.

I appointed them to take the quantity of a Haſle-nut three or four times a day, of this Electuary.

Of Species Liberantis one Dram, Elecampane, of Candid Orange-piele, of Diaſcordium Fracaſtorii.

Then we gave the Juleb again (and the Boches ſeparated from the adjoyning parts) and a Cleanſing Ointment, mingled with *Unguentum Apoſtolorum*, Anointed three or four times with it, and then with the *Unguentum Aureum*, which brought it to a Scar, the hallow place being filled with Fleſh, She Recovered.

Annotations

Annotations.

Anno Domini 1635, The Summer was very hot, Famous for this, That the two Potent Armies of *France* and *Holland* besieged *Lovane* in *Brabant*: In this Summer, the Plague, which then was very Malignant and Pestilential, and begun to be bad in *Noviomagensis*, by the coming of the two Armies: the cure of this Disease, by reason of the Newness of it, was difficult at the first: but not long after we found, in that Plague, that letting of blood was very good for the Sickness. About the end of *September* this Feaver was much abated, so that fewer then fell sick of it: but, in most of those who were sick of this Distemper, had Red and Purple Spots. At the end of *October* many were sick without these Spots, and died in two dayes: then letting of Blood was very hurtful: at *November* it began to be very bad.

The

THE SECOND FAMOUS HISTORY.

PEter Van Vort, who lived at the Sign of the *Queens Head*, *Jan.* 24. 1636. was taken ill of the Plague: In the beginning desired my assistance; he Vomited, and was exceeding distempered: his Pulse swift, and unequal, his Head aked, and found a Swelling in one of his Groins: I prescribed a Sudorifick, which in the Evening he took: *Confection of Hiacinth, and Salt of Scordium one Scruple, the Salt of Cardus Benedictus half a Scruple, Theriace Androm, Diascordium, each two Scruple, Treacle VVater, and Cardus Benedictus one ounce, Oyl of Vitriol twelve Drops, mingled: let them be made up.*

He Sweated much all the night, but not sleeping; for I bid him he should not sleep within eight houres: After all the forementioned Symptomes (by this one Sweat) did vanish, and his Swelling in his Groine fell, and the Sick Man the next day gathered strength, and then for some dayes every day took once or twice of this Electuary.

Powder

Powder of *Bezoar*, 1. *dram*, the *Roots* of *Elecampane*, the *pills* of *Oranges* each 3. *drams*, of *Treacle* 1. *dram*, *Diascordium* 2. *drams*, *Sirrup* of *Scordium* q. s.

When as he thought himself cured, but had not gone to stool for some days, I gave him some Pestilentiall pills, half a dram, after which he went to stool twice or thrice; and after that wanted no more Medicines, being fully recovered.

Annotations.

IN this acute Disease delayes are very dangerous, and I have often observed those, who in the begining of the disease take Medisines, are soon cured, but being neglected in the begining, the danger is very great: as *Sennestus* saith, lib. 4. *de Febribus* cap. 6. I think many men died because they took Antidotes no sooner, and that many might have been preserved, if taken before the poison had corrupted the humours: and I have observed that those who have taken medicines at first have done well, but if they do not take any thing within 12. hours after they are ill, not one in a hundred escapes.

THE

THE

THIRD

FAMOUS

HISTORY.

Gerhard Lucas, one who sold Cherries in the Street *Hesia*, had the Plague, with a high Feavour, he had also great pain, and head-ach, an inward burning, drineſs of tongue, thirſt, and paine under his arme, without a ſwelling, he took two Antidotes, by which he ſweat very much; but after the ſecond ſweating, in ſtead of the ſwelling under his arme, there came a great Carbuncle; from which I preſaged his death; the third day he died.

Annotations.

CArbuncles, if in the place where Swellings are uſed to be, it is a preſage of Death.

James

THE FOURTH *FAMOUS* HISTORY

James Vander, a valiant Captain, perceiving himselfe infected, having a great pain under his arme, without a swelling, presently upon his own head sent for a Chyrurgion; he let him blood under his arme, having taken some ounces of blood, he went whom; forthwith he was taken with a great trembling, he vomited exceedingly, with great paine of heart and decay of strength: then they sent to me, I gave him a Sudorifick Electuary, which he vomited up: I gave him another Antidote which he kept, but could not sweat: the next day the Feaver increased much, the sick man was exceeding thirsty but cast up all drinks, he grew faintish untill Seven of the Clock at morning, then again coming to himselfe, he complained much of weakness and pain under his arme, died at noon.

Annotations.

FOr *Oreſtus* and *Platerus* being called to the Plague at *Delph*, preſently let blood; and addeth, that all thoſe who were let blood 12. or 24. hours after they were ſick they died: We have obſerved that letting of blood never ſucceeded well unleſs it were ſome rare example, though in the begining of the diſtemper, but thoſe who ever, were let blod at any time (we obſerve) alwayes die.

THE

THE FIFTH FAMOUS HISTORY.

John Dubbart, being taken with a Feavor, no outwasd ſigne of the Plague, ſo that thoſe of his houſe did not think that he died of the Plague, but within twelve hours after that he was put in the Coffin, they ſaw that many black ſpots appeared in him, certain ſignes of the Plague.

Annotations.

SOmetimes the poiſon is ſo deadly, that they die before nature can ſend forth any thing, nature being weak ſendeth forth neither Carbuncles nor Blaines, but after they are dead there appeareth black ſpots in his back: And therefore in the time of a great Palgue, you are not to think it is not the ſickneſs, becauſe no ſigns of it appeare, for many times either nature is come to that weakneſs, that it cannot expell it.

THE SIXTH FAMOUS *HISTORY.*

A Certain Laundreſs, by name *Belia*, who waſhed clothes in ours and many other houſes, ſhe ſerved *Gertruda*, the Maid of *Dimmer de Raet*, who was ſick of the Plague, and lay down in the Garden; when as I had adminiſtred divers Medecines unto her, and having cut off the Carbuncle, ſhe was then in good health, at which the Servants of *Dimmer de Raet* were very glad; yet I ſaw this woman very ſad, and oftentimes fetching very great ſighs, and often to weep: I once between her and my ſelf enquired the cauſe of her mourning, but at the firſt time I could get nothing out of her, but at length by many fair words extorted from her, that ſhe would tell the cauſe of her grief to me, upon this account, that I would ſwear unto her never to tell any thing of it, nor of the event thereof, which accordingly I did.; then ſhe with tears in her eyes ſaid, I knew well enough that this Maid would not dye but live, but the wife of *Dimmer de Raet* will certainly dye, who loveth me very well, and therefore am I ſo ſad.

I asked her how ſhe could poſſibly know that, when as ſhe now liveth ſo far off? I ſaw, ſaid ſhe, upon the floor in his houſe, at the gate of the great forward chamber, her ghoſt without a head clothed, and holding the key in her hand, as if ſhe would have opened the door; which ſight was very frequently ſeen by me, and very troubleſome to me. But whoſoever's ghoſt I ſaw without a head, then I preſaged her death, which within a few moneths after fell out in this manner: I was glad that I had an opportunity to know whether there were any thing certain in the Doctrine of Spirits, of which there was ſo much talk. *Dimmerus de Raet*, together with his wife, dwelt at *Utrecht*, whether they fled long before for fear of the Plague; I writ to him again, not to come home before Winter; what came of it? after ſome weeks his wife was taken ill of the Plague, although there was no Sickneſs in the Houſe nor Town, and very ſhortly after died.

Annotations.

Socrates teſtifieth of himſelf, that at a certain time he had a *δαιμον* not ſeen by him now and then, but was familiar with him all his life, who dehorted him always, exhorted him never. *Plato* leaning upon this reſt, who knew that *Socrates* was a faithful man, and would not for the ſaving of his life lye or do any thing that was not good; he taught by his own experience that there were Ghoſts, he confirmed the Doctrine by many ſuch like reaſons; after this much hath been ſaid by many of it, ſome are mortal, ſome are immortal, ſome onely evil, ſome that are good, ſome weak, others powerful, ſome ſenſitive, others not, ſome that they do couple and breed, others that they have their being out of two of the Elements, ſome that they are meer ſpecies ſeparated from the Object, others are thought to be in the air, ſome are intelligent; and they have delivered many more of the like Dreams, together with whom many learned men and Philoſophers have blotted much paper to no purpoſe, of which thing more may be ſeen

in

in *Cardanus de varietate rerum, lil.* 16. *cap.* 93. You may read also the jejune opinion of *Pselli*, who is of the same mind with *Cardanus*, who may be seen further of this thing in him *De subtilitate, lib.* 18. and in *Scaliger de subtilitate, Exercitation.* 355. But all seem to be deceived, who would understand the nature of things out of nature by their gatural ingeny; therefore in this case let it suffice in these things, of which we can have no certainty, to believe the Scripture, which as to the form, quantity, substance, actions, &c. which may indeed satisfie us as to these things, wholly writ for our instruction. The sacred Writ tells us, that oftentimes Angels have appeared to holy men, that Prophets have seen Visions, sometimes one, sometimes another, and that all these were done by Divine Power, who is there doth not believe? Is it not therefore wicked, and not so much as decent, for a Christian to enquire of the nature of these Spirits, what their longitude or weight is, how they are impelled to their actions, and made visible, by what means, and which way they descend from the air? That there are certain diabolical deluſions, the Scripture doth tell us; thus the Devil appeared to *Eve* in the form of a Serpent, and in the form of *Samuel* to King *Saul*, who told him his misforune.

THE

THE

SEVENTH

FAMOUS

HISTORIE.

Petrus De Wildt, who dwelt in *Heart-Street*, his Wife being taken with the Plague, and had a Swelling in her Groine (which Evil notwithstanding she concealed) Her Husband got the Infection of her: *Egdmundus*, an *English Man*, and a Chyrurgion, was sent for, who gave her the Infusion of *Antimony* for a Vomit; She Vomited extreamly, and had many Stooles. In the Evening she came to Me: I found them so ill, that they could scarce move or speak: her Puls was so small, that it could scarce be felt; she had great reachings to Vomit, but could not, which much pained her: her Stooles were watery. I told her that her Husband would die, yet ventured to give him a warm Cordial draft; *viz.*

Treacle, Androm, 2 *Scruples*,
Treacle-Water 1 *Ounce*,
Cinnamon-Water, half an Ounce.

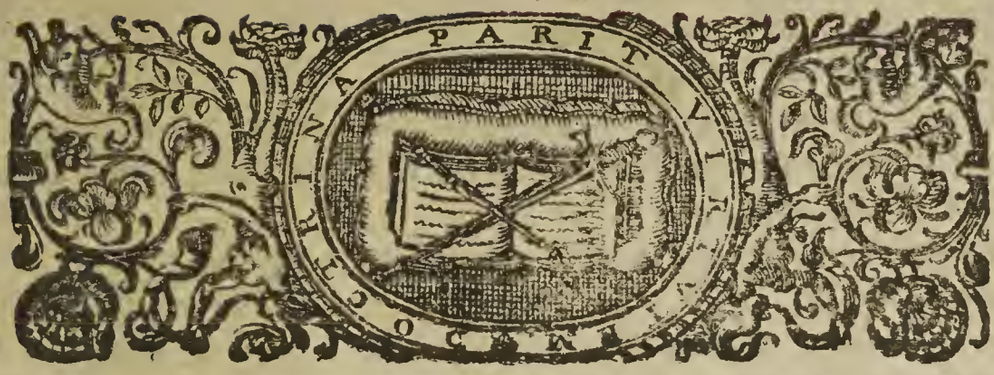
Hence his Vomiting ceased: but there was oftentimes faintings; the next night they both died.

Annotations.

Annotations.

F*Oreſtus* relateth a Story of a Woman, who was taken with a Swelling of the Plague; That, ſhe lying with her Husband, having the Sore on her, he not knowing of it, preſently got the Infection of her, ſo that ſhe was wholly freed from the Plague, and her Swelling went away: For her Husband did wipe her poyſon (as it were) with a Spunge, and ſeemed to have kept it for himſelf. I believe this commonly comes by many Women, who, having the French Pox, give it to their Husbands: thus divers take the Infection.

THE



THE EIGHTH FAMOUS HISTORY.

Capitaneus Eiſcot, (*April* 26.) In the afternoon began to be ill: about Evening he was in great anguiſh, and was very reſtleſs all the night; the next time I ſaw him he was pretty ſtrong, and complained of nothing but the Pain at his Heart; for, there was neither Heat, Head-ach, nor Vomiting, nor any other evil Symptome: and his Pulſe, though quick and weak, yet there was no intermitting. He ſaid, His Heart was as it were in a Preſs: I gave him this Antidote.

Theriaca, Androm, Diaſcordium, Confection de Hiacintho, Salt of Scordium, of each half a Drachm.

Treacle-Water 2 *Ounces,*

Oyl of Vitriol 11 *Gut.*

He Sweated violently, but without any change of the Diſeaſe: He oftentimes took a convenient quantity of this Mixture:

Conserve of red Roses 1 *Ounce and a half,*
Treacle Andromedes, 1 *Dram* ſ.
Diaſcordium 2 *Drachm.*
Treacle-Water 2 *Ounces.*
Juyce of Citrons, Cinnamon-water, each 1 *Ounce.*

Let them be mingled, and then be ſtrained; and add 1 *Drachm and* ſ. of *Diaſcordium.*

About the evening I gave her an Antidote, *viz.*

Butter-Bur White Thiſtle, Penny Royal, each 1 *Drachm* ſ.
The Leaves of Carduus Benedictus, Scordii, Roots of Citron 3 *Dra.*
Carduus and Citron each 1 *Drachm.*
Common Water q.ſ. *coquantur, according to Art, to* 4 *Ounces.*
Treacle 2 *Scruple*
Extract of Angelico Scruple 1 ſ. *or one and a half.*
Salt of Wormwood 1 *Scruple.*

That night ſhe Sweated a little, without any refreſhing; the third day of her diſeaſe ſhe took what was preſcribed the day before; In the Morning ſhe took this following Powder, diſſolved in the former Mixture, *viz.*

Of the Oriental Bezoar 15 *Gr.*
Pulvis Liberantis 1 *Scruple.*
Oriental Saffron 3 *Gr.*

In the evening there came forth ſome Purple Spots, and the next night ſhe died.

In the whole courſe of her Sickneſs there was no Feaveriſh ſymptome, neither Drouth, Dryneſs of Tongue, or Heat, nor a Diſcoloured Water, nor any of the like; but her Heart was much pained, not by reaſon of the Putrifaction of the Humours, but from the Malignant quality of the Peſtilential Poyſon, which ſeemed to have inſinuated into the very ſubſtance of her Heart: Thus we have obſerved in many others, thoſe great and conſtant Paines of the Heart, (beginning with the Sickneſs) is very ominous, if not abated by the firſt or ſecond Antidote.

THE

THE

NINTH

FAMOUS

HISTORY.

Chriſtopher De Feur, (whoſe Sign was *Amſterdam*,) upon the ſeventh of *April*, his Maid had a hard Peſtilentiall Swelling, about the bigneſs of a Hens Egg, under her right Arme, yet ſhe was not Feaveriſh, neither did perceive any diſtemper in any other part of her Body but where the Swelling was; ſhe did her buſineſs (as ſhe uſed to do) and that as chearfully as before, only ſhe conld not move her right Arme ſo freely as ſhe did before: She would take no Medecines: ſhe put a Playſter of *Diachulum* upon the Swelling, which preſently brought it unto a ſuppuration, ſo that it broke, and much Matter run out; and thus was ſhe (without any more trouble) healed.

Annotations.

SOme do determine, That the Plague is a Peſtilential Feaver, and that a Feaver is ſo eſſential to the Plague, that there never was, nor ever can be a Plague without a Fever: But now, whether

the Reciprocation of the Definition would follow, That every Feavor is a pernicious Plague or no, I much doubt; nay, it is abſurd ſo to think: and, beſides Reaſon, Experience teacheth the contrary, for, often times we have a Feaver without any Plague, and often the Plague taketh one without this Feaver; which is moſt manifeſt in thoſe, who, being taken ſick of the Plague, are dead immediately; although in ſome the Heart is ſo ſtrong, that it is able to ſend forth the Malignant diſtemper into a Swelling, or Carbuncle, and that without any Fever at all appearing in them; An Example of which we have in the forecited Story, many Examples of which we have ſeen during this Plague among us. Thus alſo *Mercurialis* telleth us (in his Book *De Peſte, cap.* 6.) of ſeveral, who have had Riſings in their Groins, yea, in their very Privities, both Men and Women, who have broken them themſelves, without any further detriment: See more of the Confirmation of this thing in the 1 *Book, Cap.* 12. *Ann.* 2. in my ſelf.

THE

THE TENTH FAMOUS *HISTORY.*

THe Wife of *James Bacrſuelt*, a ſtrong Woman, about thirty years of Age, who being taken Sick of the Plague, had a Carbuncle in her right ſide, under her ſpurious Ribbs; ſhe had a Feaver alſo, which made her very reſtleſs and indiſpoſed; ſhe took diverſe Antidotes and Sudorificks: Notwithſtanding all theſe, the Diſeaſe continued ſtill at its height, untill the fourth day, then it run extreamly, more then ordinarily they uſed to do; which, when I knew, I gave her a Sudorifick, *viz.*

Red Coral prepared,
Terra Sigillata, burnt Harts-horn, of each 1 *Scruple,*
Diaſcordium 1 *Drachm,*
Treackle-Water, Vinegar of Red Wine, of each 1 *ounce,*
Mingled for a Draught.

Alſo, I gave order, That ſhe ſhould take ſome of this Electuary very often in a day, *viz.*

Species Diatrium Santalorum, 2 *Scruple,*

Troches

Troches of sealed Earth, 1 *Scruple* ſ. *or one and a half.*
Flower of Brimstone 1 *Scruple*,
Conserve of Rosemary-Flowers 3 *Drachm.*
Conserve of Red-Roses 7 *Drachm*,
Diascordium 2 *Drachm*, ſ. *or two and a half.*
Sirrup of Pomgranates, q. ſ. *or as much as sufficeth.*

By these two Medecines her Running was somewhat lessened, but was not quite stopped before the fifth day: the Carbuncle, by the laying on of our Poultess, was brought to a Suppuration, and in a short time was quite healed: and the Patient, within a few dayes after, in as good health as she was before.

Annotations.

IN this Sickness, that which was a good sign, was now a Critical one, to wit, the great running of the Sore: For, this we have often observed, that if, in the beginning it should not be stopped with some astringed Medecines, no remedies afterwards would do any good, when it hath once got a head; for, then the Patients strength decaying by little and little, suddenly dyeth: So that I do not approve of their Councel, who, in the critical day would have helped forwards, by opening Medecines, whereas it is opened too much already: but, of this, see more in my Third Book, *Cap.* 10. *Annotat.* 1.

THE ELEVENTH FAMOUS *HISTORY.*

A Certain Chyrurgion being taken ſick of the Plague, and preſently removed to a neighbouring Village, called *Lent*; and there was laid in a ſmall cloſe Chamber, ſuffering no one of his Companions to come nigh unto him: upon the twelfth of *April*, in the afternoon I went to viſit him, and found him in a high Feaver, very weak and indiſpoſed; his Tongue was hard, with a Cruſt over it: I preſcribed him this Antidote, *viz.*

Treackle Andromedis 2 Scrup.
Diaſcordium Fracaſtorii, Vinegar of Bezoar, each 1 Ounce,
Mingled for an Electuary.

He Sweat much, with great eaſe, and the Swelling in his Groine broke, which I told him would be very ſuddenly, becauſe of the great pain which he had; the next day he was much better, and the ſame Sudorifick being adminiſtred, the ſwelling increaſed ſomething; then the Patient being fooliſh (as many Chyrurgions are) I not knowing of it, anointed the Sore with an Oyntment made of *Mercury*: upon this Oyntment his Swelling parted, his Feaver was as bad as ever, great liſtleſsneſs and much Vomiting following, and his ſtrength that night much abated, ſo that the next day he could

ſcarcely

ſcarcely move himſelf, then he confeſſed to me, That he had annointted himſelf with the Oyntment of *Mercury*, and hoped his Sore could be cured by it, but now he ſaw his deadly miſtake. I gave one Medecine more, which, when he had took, he Vomited up; hey preſently cured his Spots, with which within three dayes he dyed.

Annotations.

REaſon, (beſides the Experience of the former Story) telleth us, that the uſe of living Quick-Silver is not very good for the Curing of a Sore; and *Pareus* (*lib.* 21. *cap.* 29.) who highly extolleth the uſe of *Mercurial* Anointings, erreth highly: For, by reaſon of its Coldneſs, it ſeemes to drive out the Peſtilential Humor, as we have largely declared, *Lib.* 3. *Cap.* 12. *Annot.* 16.

THE

THE TVVELFTH FAMOUS HISTORY

Rudolphus De Swaert, a Knight, of the Company of *Wilmoth*, a Valiant Man, and ſomewhat ſtrong, perceived that he was taken with the Plague; who came to me, and asked my Counſel, ſaying, That he had this Spot with a little Trembling, and, that he was tormented with a great nauſeouſneſs and indiſpoſition; and that he felt a great Pain in his Thigh, but perceived no Swelling: I preſcribed him this Antidote, and bid him preſently go to Bed, and being well covered, to Sweat luſtily *Viz*,

Treacle, 4 *Scruple*,
Diaſcordium, *Salt of VVormwood*, *of each Drachm* ſ.
Treacle VVater, *the beſt VVhite-VVine Vinegar*, *each Ounce* 1 ſ.

Made into an Electuary.

The next day he returned to me well; and ſaid, That for ſix or

ſeven houres he Sweated mightily, and in that Sweat his Pain went away, his Swelling abated, and he perfectly Cured.

Annotations.

IN every Diſeaſe, and eſpecially in the Sickneſs, that Verſe is verified,

Principiis obſta : ſero Medicina parata
Cum malo per longas invaluere modos.

Engliſhed thus :

Come at the firſt : a Medecine late prepar'd
Strengthens the Diſeaſe, whoſe Cure is Marr'd.

For, the Diſeaſe by long delayes getteth ground, and one Antidote, at the beginning of the Diſeaſe, doth more good then ten in the third or fourth day, when it hath got a head, and is not ſo eaſily, nor ſo certainly cured.

THE

THE THIRTEENTH FAMOUS *HISTORY.*

MR. *Colbury*, (a Noble *Engliſh* Man, who willingly accompanyed a Troop, being out of our Tents, the Fortification of *Schenkius* being beſieged) upon the fourteenth of *April*, entering into the City, ſaid, That he ſmelt a filthy ſtink, which was very nauſeous unto him; at which his Head began to ake: the next day (when he awoke) he was very ſick, perceiving a great ſtretching in the Arteries behind his eares; he, (fearing the Plague) betimes in the Morning took two Pills of *Ruffus*, (for he alwayes carryed ſome about him) within ſix houres after he had half a dozen ſtooles, ſo that the Pain behind his Eares abated; yet his Stomach was ſo bad that he could not eat any Dinner: About the evening he had three or four ſtooles more, which was attended with great anxiety of Heart, and weakneſs of Body: the night following he had a great Looſeneſs, with much Pain:

on the sixteenth of *April*, in the morning, he asked my counsel: I perceiving that his Excrements was very unctious and stinking, being Costive himself; he had a great Feaver: I gave him this Sudorifick at six of the Clock in the morning, *viz.*

Terra Sigillata, Bole Armenick, Red Corol prepared, Harts-horn burnt, each 1 *Scruple,*
Extract of Rue, 1 *Scruple* ſ. *or one and a half,*
Salt of Scordium 1 *Scruple,*
Treacle Androm, Diascordium, each 2 *Scruple,*
Treacle water 2 *Ounces,*

Made into a Draught.

By this Medecine he Sweat three or four houres, and his looseness stayed untill noon; presently after none stayed, but soon came again: and he often took a portion of this Electuary, *viz.*

Troches of Terra Sigillata, Flower of Brimstone, burnt Harts-horn, each 1 *Scruple,*
Sanders, 1 *Scruple,*
Diascordium Fracastorium, Conserve of Red Roses, Myva Cidoniorum, each 4 *Drachm,*
Sirrup of Pomgranates, as much as sufficeth.

To help his Thirst, I gave him this Juleb, *viz.*

Cardus Benedictus Lib. 1,
Scabius water, Lib. ſ.
Conserve of Red Roses, 1 *Ounce* ſ. *or one and a half,*
Juice of Sloes, 2 *Drachm.*
Oyl of Vitriol, as much as sufficeth.

Mingled and Strained, given for a Juleb.

But, the Looseness was no whit stayed by all these. *April* the seventeenth I gave him a Sudorifick, thus prepared: *viz,*

Rootes of Tormentile, Ounce ſ. *or an ounce and a half,*
Some Sanders scraped, 1 *Drachm* ſ, *or one and a half,*
Rootes of Pomgranates, 1 *Drachm,*
Green Burnet Saxifrage, half a Pugil,
Rue, Cardus Benedictus, dryed Scordium, each one Pugil,
Carduus Seed, and Plantane, each 1 *Drachm,*

Flowers

Flowers of Wilde Pomgrannates, Red Roses, each 1 *Drachm,*
According to Art, make a Decoction to 1. *Lib.*
Take three Ounces of this Decoction,
Troches of Terra Sigillata, Scruple ſ.
Burnt Harts-Horn, 1 *Scruple,*
Treacle, 1 *Drachm,*
Diascordium, Drachm ſ.

After this he Sweat much, and the Pain behind his Eares he again perceived, but his looseneſs somewhat abated, which, soon after the Sweat was as great as ever: afterwards pure blood was voided, hence being very weak he died.

Annotations.

Hieronimus Mercularis, and *John Maynard*, by *Avicenna* Authority, (*lib.* 1. 4. *Tract.* 4. *cap.* 4.) Determined, that the Cure of the Plague muſt be begun with a Purge; and That Opinion is defended by *Zachutus Luſitannus*, which Counſel I think not fit to be received, which is contrary to Reaſon and Experience: becauſe, thoſe things which do diſturb Natures Motions are pernicious: Experience teaches us, that Purgings are in no wiſe to be Adminiſtred; of which we have ſpoken more *lib.* 3. *cap.* 4. *Annot.* 1, 2, 3. A ſmall quantity of Pills of *Ruffus* made him ſo bad, and diſturbed him ſo much, that no way for the vent of the Poyſon could be found.

THE

THE FOURTEENTH FAMOUS HISTORIE.

THe Maid of Mr. *Chaek* (for ſome weaks) was very ill, and complained of the weakneſs of her Heart, at length being taken with great weakneſs often fainted: at laſt followed ſuch a violent Vomit, that, ſounding away, ſhe lay as if ſhe were a dying: when I was called unto her, and found her Pulſe ſo weak, and ſo unequal, I gave her a Sudorifick: *viz.*,

Burnt Harts-Horn, 1 *Scruple*,
Salt of Wormwood, 1 *Scruple* ſ. *or one and a half*,
Treacle, 1 *Drachm*,
Treacle-Water, 1 *Ounce* ſ. *or one and a half*,
Oyl of Vitriol, *Gut.* 9.

This being taken, ſhe perceived great pain in her Stomach, and after a quarter of an hour ſhe brought up all her Medecine, after which ſhe recovered.

Annotations.

WE were deceived in this Patient, whom we judged to have the Plague, who by the taking of an Antidote *Lumbricis*, was healed: the Air could not Infect her but in the Inteſtines.

THE

THE FIFTEENTH *FAMOUS* HISTORY

I Was called to one who had the Sickneſs, together with one who was a Chyrurgion: We found him to have four Carbuncles, and, with very great Symptomes, Indiſpoſition, and Reſtleſsneſs: great lowneſs of Spirit, with often Faintings, and violent Vomitings, which continued for ſome houres, a preſage of Death: yet we gave an Antidote, which, when he had Vomited, at laſt dyed. I had a Diſcourſe with the Chyrurgion concerning the cauſe of this Vomiting, and, amongſt others I determined, That it was from the Poyſonous Nature of the Coat of the Belly; and, the upper orifice of the Belly being fixed, he ſaid, That this came from the Carbuncles in the Coates of his Heart, and, that he knew it by Experience: For, (that I might know certainly the cauſe of his Vomiting) he told me, That he was at the Diſſection of a Man, and, in the upper Ventricle found a place ſomewhat large, about the bigneſs of the top of ones Thumb, which was black, like unto a Carbuncle, which blackneſs going through the Tunicles of the belly: and, if I had had a minde, he would have ſhowen me it in another Sick Perſon: But, we had no minde to provoke a Wasp, we had rather believe it, then ſee it.

Annotations.

Annotations.

IT is very likely that a Carbuncle sometimes may be in the Tunicles of the Belly, no less than in the other Bowels, and it produceth a deadly Vomiting: but yet I do not say that the Pestilential Vomiting hath this for its cause: which followeth hence, because many escape with Vomiting only, which could not be, if this Vomiting proceeded from no other cause than this. Let it be what it will, I know no Physician to have taken notice of these Carbuncles, only of late *Johannes Van Helmont* Writeth, that he observed this himself in a Body he Dissected: and found the Stomack to be covered with a treble Crust, never observed before by any. But, few will believe *Rondeletius*, who saith, That a Dead Carcase is not infectious.

THE

THE

SIXTEENTH

FAMOUS

HISTORY.

EEward Grien, an *Engliſh* Man, and *Melchior Rowert*, a *German*, both Valiant Men, ſtrong and luſty: in *May*, for prevention and preſervation, they were let Blood in the Arm, and we took out a Pint of Blood: ſoon after they were let blood, they were taken of a ſudden with an unuſual Trembling and Drowſineſs, doubting much whether it were not the Plague or no: but, that they might the better put this imagination out of their mind, one drank two pound of *VVormwood-VVine*, the other took two ounces of the Spirit of *Juniper-VVine*: after which they went out together to walk, coming whom about Noon, they could eat no Dinner, (being as cold as in the midſt of Winter) they went to Bed, and being well covered, ſlept very ſoundly for ſome houres: at length, after they awoke, they were both very ill, both being much pained, one Vomiting, and the other complained of the ſwimming of his head, and the great pain in his head: I was deſired to ſee them, perceiving they both had ſtrong Feavers, with a ſmall, quick, unequal Pulſe, very Thirſty, and as weak as if they had lain ſick a long time: They had took of *Treacle* 1 *Drachm*, *VVhite-VVine Vinegar* 2 *Ounces*, *Juniper Oyl half a Scruple*, which

Sweated them, but no comfort: one of them had two Carbuncles in his Breast and in his Hand: at evening so weak, that they neither could, nor would take any thing: Drank nothing but Water. On the third day in the afternoon *Edward* died: the other lived to the fifth day, and died at midnight.

Annotations.

THere was a great Error committed by the Chyrurgion in this Pestilence, when, for a little Money, commanded letting of blood: they said, It was the best Preservative against the Infection, and thus were they the cause of many a ones Disease, and Death. I scarce ever knew any one let Blood for prevention, but miscarried: and, those who took the Infection, after Blood-letting, were worse than those who took it, and were not let blood before.

THE

THE SEVENTEENTH FAMOUS HISTORY.

WHen *Natharius Stuaet*, a Scrivener, living near to the *Strait Gate*, and next dore to the Dancing-Schoole, was sick of the Plague, with a Looseness: I was sent for to see him, as soon as I came into his Chamber, I presently smelt a mighty stink, with which I was much moved: after a short time that I was with him, going out of his House again, forthwith I was very sick, much pained at Heart, so that I questioned not but that I had the Sickness: wherefore, (laying aside all business) I went home, and took six Pipes of *Tobacco*, by which time all the former symptomes were gone, and I was as well as before: then going abroad (to see my Patients) I took one Drachm of *Treacle*, and then was presently well.

Annotations.

I Had this often, during this Plague: So that, as soon as I had the Infection, I fell to the smoaking of *Tobacco*: but, on a time I visited a Baker and his Wife, who lay ill of a Pestilential Looseness, and

and I was much altered by that great stink, then, as I used to do, I went to the taking of *Tobacco*: I was not so soon well, but, having taken a Pipe or two of *Tobacco*, I was overwhelmed with so much sleep and pain, that (whether I would or no) taking an Antidote went to sleep, and then being wakened to visit some sick Men, who stayed for me, by reason of my giddiness I could scarce raise my self, and Vomited with great pain: at length I arose, leaning upon my servants shoulder, I came to the Fire, then I took *Tobacco*: when I had taken two or three Pipes, the giddiness of my Head vanished, but troubled a little at heart: then taking heart, fearing nothing, took half a Drachm of *Treacle*, and a good Draught of *Burnt VVine*, with some *Cinnamon* and *Nutmeg*, and then I went into the Air, and, as I was walking sweat very much, and so I continued till ten of the Clock at night, and then (without any pain at all) returned whom as well as before, and was hungry enough at my Supper, at the close of which I took a Pipe of *Tobacco*: I hold this as a continual remedy, I took it in the beginning of the Plague, and did me much good, and this hath been observed by many. They relate also, that in *Londons* Great *Plague*, no Tobaconist was Infected: but here it was not so, for many of them were infected: For, one *English* Man, who had many Children and Servants, yet no one had it but a Maid, and she soon recovered.

THE

THE EIGHTEENTH FAMOUS HISTORY.

OTto de Linett, a ſtrong man, had a Carbuncle in his arm, and great pain in one of his thighs, with a drowſineſs and pain of head: by the Chirurgions advice he took

Treacle, 1 *Drach.*
Vinegar, 1 *Ounce.*
Oil of Juniper gut. xii.

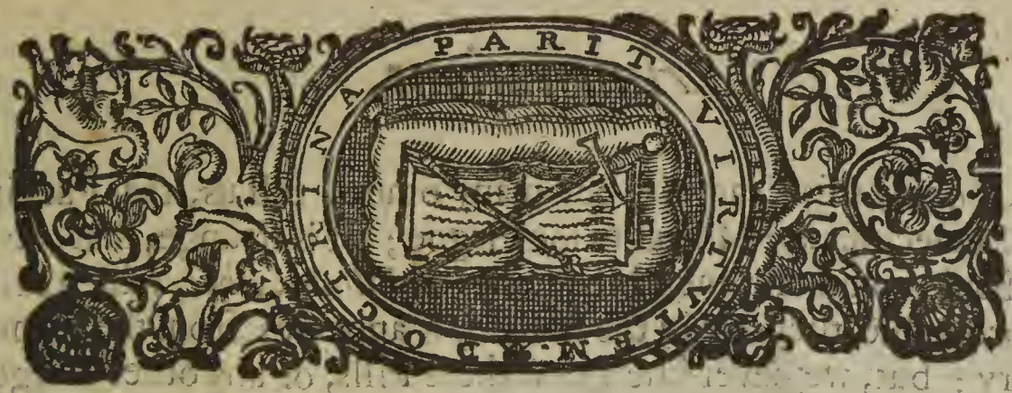
And thus covered warm, ſweated a little; after ſome hours being awakened, he complained of the great pain of his head: I being called to him the ſecond day, then I gave him another Antidote, by which he ſweat much, but the pain of his head no whit abated: On the third day he ſneezed often without any intermiſſion, which I could not hinder by warm milk put into his noſtrils, neither by any other means: having ſneezed 100. times, died.

Annota-

Annotations.

WE have obſerved theſe mortal ſneezings in ſeveral other Plagues; although in other Diſeaſes ſneezing ſheweth a ſtrong Brain, but in the Plague generally mortal: and ſheweth that the venom of the Diſeaſe is fixed in the Membranes of the Brains, and that they are mortified, when that cannot be cured but by ſneezing, no more than a Carbuncle can by vomiting and hic-cough. *Cardanus* obſerveth alſo, That Sneezing, in a Plague, hath been Mortal.

THE



THE

NINETEENTH

FAMOUS

HISTORY.

MY Couſen *Johannes de Goldt*, after he had dwelt in an Hoſpital, being a ſtrong young Man, perceiving a Peſtilential Riſing in his Groine, he concealed it; and when (as he was tormented with a great pain in his head, he took ſome *Cephalick* Pills, a Drachm of *Pillule Cochiæ*,) he took nine Pills it wrought with him, giving him ſome eaſe, but afterwards a very great Looſeneſs: his Swelling ſtruck in, and he was very weak for four and twenty houres, but I could by no meanes ſtay his Scowring, the third day he died.

Annot.

Annotations.

NOt onely this Example, but many others, tell us, that Purging Medecines are Mortal in the Plague; It is strange, that *Averroes* should commend such Medecines as *Pillule Cochiæ*, which Pills, how profitable they are in the Plague, it appeares from the former History; but, we never knew that these Pills, or any other Purges, untill (after the seventh day of the Disease) they were given, with success.

THE

THE TVVENTIETH FAMOUS *HISTORY.*

Stephanus, a Scrivener, who lived behind St. *Johns* Church, he being very angry, (I know not for what) went home, and was took with a Trembling, and presently after with a burning Feaver, with great Thirst, Restlesness and Pain; and a little while after his Tongue was black, and he had two Carbuncles in his Breast: I gave him diverse Antidotes, but he kept very few of them, but Vomited them up again: but, all these profiting very little, and his strength being brought very low, at the end of the second day he died.

Annotations.

ANger is (as we have shown before) very pernicious, and very much disposeth our Bodies to the Plague: and those who have fallen sick, upon an Angry Account, most commonly have worse Symptomes then others; as violent Feavers, Head-ach, *&c.* which others have not had.

THE XXI.

FAMOUS HISTORY.

Margaret de Tienen, who lay down in the Garden of Mr. *Haeften*, perceiving that she had the Plague, drank her own Urine twice: the second day, by my Counsel, she took a Sudorifick, after that she had Sweated very much there appeared a Rising behind her right Ear, very big, and soft; which in four and twenty houres came unto that bigness, that it covered the whole side of her neck: the fourth day the Spots appeared, and then she died.

Annotations.

THose, who have any hard Swellings in their Neck, among the *Muscles*, if they increase but slowly, they may be cured, but if their Swellings are White and hard, increasing very much, and that in a very short time, not one in five thousand is ever cured.

THE

THE XXII.

FAMOUS HISTORIE.

Peter Byis, a ſtrong young Man, (*April* the ſeventh) was taken ſick of the Plague, with a gentle Feaver; he had a ſwelling under one of his Armes, together with great pain of heart: I gave him two or three Medecines, but all did no good: the Feaver (for two or three dayes) increaſed very much; he became ſo weak, and ſo very ſick with the Medecines, that after the ſecond day I could ſcarce Adminiſter any more: Upon the tenth of *April* he was very much pained at Heart, and in the afternoon died.

Annotations.

THe Peſtilential Poyſon having got ſuch deep root in his Heart, and his inward heat being decayed, was mortal to him; which brought a Putrefaction of the Humors, and a Feaver, but it was ſo ſmall, that it was not dangerous at all.

THE XXIII.

FAMOUS HISTORY

ANn, the Maid of *Wilhelmus*, being ſtrong, and very well, in *May* (as ſhe uſed to do) ſhe applyed three or four *Cupping Glaſſes* to her Feet, with *Scarification*, which took ſeven or eight ounces of blood from her; afterwards ſhe fell a ſhivering, and within a few houres ſhe was ſo drowſie that ſhe fell aſleep: when ſhe awakened ſhe found a pain at her Heart; after a while ſhe fell a Vomiting violently: I found her in a Feaver, her Pulſe was weak, quick, and uneven; her Urine was as if ſhe ailed nothing: About noon I gave her this Antidote, *viz.*

Treacle, Androm, Diaſcordium, Fracaſtorii, of each 2 *Scruples,*
Diaſcordium one Scruple and an half,
Treacle water one ounce and a half,
Juice of Citrons half an ounce,
Mix them.

After ſhe had taken it ſhe ſweat much; and found a pain in her Groine, but no Swelling: as for the pain at her heart it abated not: preſently after her Sweating ſhe found her ſelf as ſhiveriſh as before; therefore I gave her, (within three houres) the ſame Sudorifick as before; with which, having ſweat the following night,

the

the next morning ſeemed to be ſomewhat better, and then ſhe had a hard Swelling appeared in her right Groine; That day ſhe would take no Medecine at all, and thought that ſhe had wanted my Counſels no more: She did eat a little boyled Milk with Bread, and by the Counſel of her Landlady, laid a *Cabage Leafe* unto the Swelling, anointed with *Rape Oyl*; on the third day her Feaver returned again with as much violence as before, (which was not wholly gone the ſecond day, but ſomewhat leſſer) with a great pain in her head, vehement Thirſt, and violent Vomiting; but the Swelling in her Groine fell quite: then ſhe came unto me again, I gave her two Sudorificks, which ſhe preſently brought up again: I preſcribed her ſome Cordial Julebs, and ſome other things, at length I gave her four Spoonfulls of this Mixtures, *viz.*

Conſerve of Red Roſes 6 Drachms,
Diaſcordium Fracaſtorii 2 Drachms,
Treacle VVater 3 Ounces,
Juice of Lemmons, Cimnamon VVater, of each one ounce.

Let them be mingled, and ſtand for one hour, afterwards let them be ſtrained.

I alſo preſcribed them to lay on a Playſter of *Treacle* of *Andromedes*, ſpread upon *London Paper*; and then being warmed at the Fire, to be laid upon her belly, which preſently ſtaid her violent Vomiting: at night alſo I gave her this Sudorifick, *viz.*

Salt of VVormwood, and of Diaſcordium, of each one Scruple,
Extract of Angelico halfe a drachm,
Treacle VVater 2 Ounces,
Oyl of Vitriol, 14 Drops.

Mingle them, and make them into a Portion.

This made her Sweat gently, and her Feaver began to be abated, which the next day was as great as before, and continued with violence untill evening, at which time that Diſtemper continued longer than uſualy: on the next day the feaver abated, but ſhe was very weak; ſhe drank ſmall Ale, in which we put ſome drops of Oyle of *Vitriol* to ſuppreſs the *Termes*; I gave this Poultis, and I appointed her to take ſome of this Electuary often in a day, *viz.*

Red Corol prepared, of Burnt Harts-Horn, of Terra Sigillata, of Oriental Bezoar Stone, of each half a Scruple.
Diascordium Fracastorium one Scruple, with Syrrop of sower Pomgranates.
Make of them a Poultis.

Species of Diatrium Santalorum 2 Scruples,
Red Corol, Terra Sigillata, Harts-Horn burnt, of each one Scruple,
Diascordium Fracastorium 3 Drachms,
Conserve of Red Roses 5 Drachms,
Juice of Slees one Drachm and an half,
Sirrup of sower Pomgranates, as much as needs.
The sixth day her *Termes* increasing, and she growing weaker, she died in the evening.

Annotations.

IN this Plague it was Mortal to take away Blood, even from those who were well; so that the very proposing to any, That they should be let Blood, struck (as it were) an horrour into all their Members: for, what time soever (and though the Blood was taken never so cautiously) yea, in the most healthful Bodies, the Pestilence most commonly followed it: because (that the Veines being open) there is a greater advantage for any infection to enter, and corrupt the Humors.

THE

THE XXIV.

FAMOUS HISTORY

A Strong Countrey Man, perceiving a great pain in his Head, with his Heart very much pained alſo, he asked for a Medecine of the Chyrurgion, that might Purge him luſtily; who gave him a Draught of burnt wine, with *Antimony*, which made him vomit violently, that he voided many peccant Humors; and by it he was ſo weakened, that they thought he would die preſently; wherefore they ſent for me, that I ſhould ſee him: I found the Sick Man wearied greavouſly with ſtrivings to Vomit; wherefore I commanded thoſe of the Houſe to warm a Pint of *White-Wine*, and that they ſhould put in ſome Powder of *Cinnamon*, and *Nutmeg*, and that they ſhould give it him warm, and (he being covered warm) to let him ſleep; this being done, his Vomiting ſtayed, and he ſlept almoſt all that night.

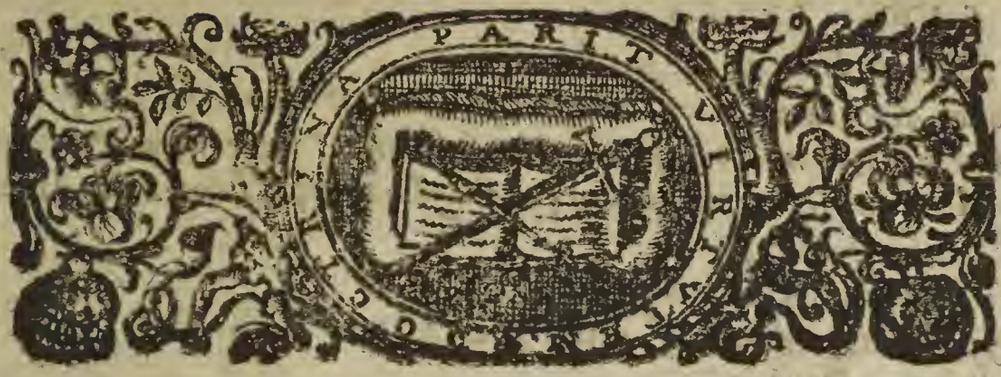
The

The next Day he ſlept well, and when he awoke he was very well; being withal ſo very hungry, that he could not be ſatisfied with two Meales together.

Annotations.

THoſe who had Vomitings very often, ſeldome eſcaped: nay, ſcarce one in a hundred eſcaped as this Man did, which was, becauſe he was very ſtrong, and of a healthful Conſtitution.

THE



THE XXV.

FAMOUS

HISTORY.

ANntonius Knuit a *Leather-seller*, dwelling in the Market, who was somewhat strong (*May* 29.) about evening began to be ill; and, feeling a pain under his Arme, sent for me: his Pulse was uneven and swift; and, considering it was at the beginning of the Disease, his strength was but little, and his heat but little more than used to be; his Urine also was as at other times, he was somewhat appressed, and drowsy, inclining to Vomit, but did not: I gave him this Antidote, *viz.*

Two Scruples of Treacle,
Half a Drachm of Diascordium,
Salt of Wormwood, the Eyes of Crabs Prepared, of each one Scruple,
Treacle water an ounce and an half,
Juice of Citrons one ounce,
Mix them all.

After he had taken this he Sweat exceedingly, and found ease, and an hard great Swelling arose under his Arme; I laid on twice a day this Poultis, *viz.*

Rootes of VVhite Lillies 2 ounces,
Green Rootes of Elecompane one ounce,
Mallowes, Marchmallowes, Camomil Flowers, of each one Pugil,
And nine Figs, as much fair water as sufficeth, boyle them according to Art, and let them be baked; adding Leaven, of Lint-Seed, Meale, of each one ounce,
Doves Dung one ounce and an half,
Honey, and Hogs-greece, of each six Drachms.

Make all into a Poultis.

May 31. (In the Morning) he drank of this Apozem, *viz.*
Rootes of Angelico, Butterbur, of each six Drachms,
Tormentil Rootes, of the Pills of dryed Citrons, of each half an ounce,
Of the Rootes of Ostrutii the quantity of 2 Drachms,
Scabius, Dandelion, Balme, Scordium, of each one Pugil,
Cardus Benedictus one Pugil and an half,
Green Rue half a Pugil,
Cardus Benedictus Seeds, and of the greater cold Seeds, of each one Drachm and an half,
Red Fitches one ounce and an half,
As much Fair Water as sufficeth, boyle them to two pounds, strain them, and put to them Syrrop of Scordium, and of juice of Citrons each one ounce.

In the Evening he took this, *viz.*
Treacle, Androm. Diascordium Fracastorium, Salt of Wormwood, of each half a Drachm,
Treacle VVater, Vinegar, of Bezoar, of each one ounce.

He took it, and Sweat, and was much refreshed.

June 1. He nauceated all things, and was ready to Vomit: to prevent it, I gave him this, to Drink two or three spoonfulls a day, *viz.*
Conserve of Red Roses 6 Drachms
Taeacle of Androm 2 Scruples
Diascordium 1 Drachm and an half

Treacle

Treacle water 3 *ounces*
Roſes half an ounce
Cinnamon 6 *Drachms*
Juice of Citrons one ounce,
Mix them.
Let them ſtand two houres, and then ſtrain them, and add
Confection of Hyacinth 2 *Scruples*
Of Alkermis 2 *Scruples*
Mingle them,
He drank twice of this Apozem.

In the evening I gave him this Bolus, diſſolved in the former mixture,
Take *Mithridate Dimoc. one Scruple and an half*
Diaſcordium one Scruple
Salt of Wormwood, Confection of Hyacinth, of each half a Scruple
Oyl of Vitriol 4 *Drops,*
Mix it, and make it into a Bolus.

About the evening he (of himſelf) Sweat very well: his Swelling under his Arm increaſed, and by this Critical Sweat his Diſeaſe was overcome, his oppreſsion at heart, head-ach, and other Symptomes ceaſed, and afterward his Swelling under his Arm went away by little and little without breaking: all this while he went not to ſtoole, therefore on the ſeventh of *June* I gave him a Scruple of the Anti-peſtilential Pill, which gave him two or three ſtooles, and ſo (by the bleſsing of God) he fully recoveerd.

Annotations.

AT this time the Cure was (though ſeldome) now perfected Critically: and except on the Critical day, all Spontaneous Sweats were dangerous. The Tumors of this Patient was diſsipated

by little and little: and ſo we have obſerved, that after the Feaver was gone, the Swelling went away, without danger to the Patient. *Palmarius* alſo obſerved the ſame *De febre Peſtilentiali, Cap.* 20. Where he ſaith, I have ſeen many fully Cured, without having their Sores broak, the Venome by little and little being overcome by Antidotes, the matter of the Swelling being diſperſed: but this holds not, when the Swelling goes away before the Diſeaſe be overcome, for then it is very dangerous. We would not give the Patient any thing to Purge him before the Diſeaſe was Cured: For, we never found, that the Patients being bound prejudiced him, but Evacuations that way (though by Gliſters) proved dangerous.

THE

THE XXVI.

FAMOUS HISTORY.

THe Wife of *Gerrhard de Stolck*, the third day after she was brought a Bed of a sound Childe, she had the Plague, and had two Carbuncles on her Breast; but she had no great pain, or Feaver, nor such bad Symptomes as others, all which were hopeful signes. The Infant took the Plague and died, before she knew she had the Plague: the Infant being dead, they sought out some little Puppies to draw her Breasts, for they were full of Milk; they got four, of which two died within two dayes after, and the other died on the fifth day. All that while she took several Antidotes, but all failed, and she died the sixth day, and her Husband and another Childe followed her.

Annot.

Annotations.

MOst Women have the Plague in Childbed, because of the great Alterations, they are then subject to die: and so the Infant, except presently put to Nurse, which appears (not onely here) by this Infant, but by the Puppies.

THE XXVII.

FAMOUS HISTORY.

THe Wife of a Noble *Scotch* Man (*Douglass* by Name) on the 16 of *May* had the Plague, she was very weak from the beginning of it, and greatly oppressed, and some head-ach; her Water was thick, her Pulse was weak, quick, and uneven, but not very hot, nor did any Signes outwardly appear: I gave her this Antidote, which made her Sweat very well, *viz.*

Theriaca Andromach. Diascordium, Fracastorium, of each half a Drachm.

Salt of Wormwood one Scruple.

The Eyes of Crabs prepared one scruple and an halfe.

Treacle Water one ounce.

The

The juice of Limons, Vinegar of Calendula, of each one ounce.

She took a Spoonful or two of this mixture after her Sweat;

Conserve of Roses halfe an ounce
Diascordium Fracastorium 2 drachms
The VVater of Cardus Benedictus, and of Treacle water each two Ounces.
The juice of green Limons one ounce
Cinnamon water one ounce and an halfe.

Mix them all together, and let them stand halfe an hour, then strain them, and add, *viz.*

The Confection of Hiacinth, without Musk, one drachm.

May 17. The Disease standing at a stay, she took this same Sudorifick about noon. I appointed this Apozem, of which she drank three or four times a day, *viz.*

The Rootes of VVhite Thistle, of Butterbur, Dittany, Elecompane, Angelico, of each 1 ounce 2 drachms.
Of Pelitory of Spain, of dry Peeles of Oranges half an ounce
Scordian, Cardus Benedictus, each 1 Pugil and an half
Sorrel 1 handful, Succory, Burnet, Saxifrage, Baum, Rue, of each half a handful.
The four great cold Seeds, of each 1 drachm.
Red Fitches 1 ounce.
Boyl them in Running water to 2 Pound.

Add to it (when it is strained) of the Sirrup of *Citrons*, and of *Scordian*, each one ounce: make an Apozem.

May 18. She took the mixture, and a Sudorifick, to which we added one Scruple and an halfe of the Extract of *Cardus Benedictus*: Sometimes she took a little of this Electuary, *viz.*

Pulvis Liberantis 1 drachm.
Diascordium Fracastorii 2 drachm.
Of Orange Peeles Candied, Conserve of Red Roses, of each 3 drachms.
Treacle 1 drachm.
Confection of Hiacinth without Musk 4 Scruples.
Sirrup of the Vinegar of Citrons as much as to make it up.

That

That day she drank twice of the Apozem, so that the next night she was very weak, so that she could scarce take any thing; yet she took a little of this *bolus*, and found some ease, *viz.*

Treacle, Confection of Hiacinth, Oriental Bezoar Stone, of each one Scruple.

Make it into a Bolus, lay it up in Leafe Gold.

Hitherto no external Signes of the Plague appeared, and the Feaver (which was not very violent) without any intermission continued.

May the 20. As soon as she could take any thing I gave her the Apozem again, which she took, and made an end of.

The next day the same Apozem was made again.

May 24. Which was the ninth day, there was a Cricis (by a vehement Sweat) not caused by any Sudorifick, it was a good Cricis: after which her whole Body broke out with little red Pimples, as big as Millet Seed, and itched very much: and also there was a Swelling in her Groine, as big as a Pidgeons Egg, and so she was freed from her anguish, and other Symptomes. But, least she should fall into a Relapse, I prescribed the last Apozem on the eighteenth of *May*. I laid also a Poultis to that Swelling, and afterward a Playster, and it went away without breaking, and so by the mercy of God she was fully Cured.

Three dayes after she fell ill she could eat nothing, and after she used a spare diet, some Broth, with *Sorrel, Oranges, Citrons, Borrage*, and such like boyled in it: her Drink was small Ale, for she could not indure Julebs: for the seven first dayes she went but once to stoole, nor would I cause her to have one before the Cricis was over: After the Cricis was over I gave her a Scruple of *Pillulæ Ruffi*, which gave her two or three stooles.

Annota-

Annotations.

THis Sick Perſon was very obſervant of my Directions, and a true Patient, which few are; for ſhe would do nothing without my Advice. When ſhe was not refreſht with the firſt Sweat, I cauſed her to be kept in a moderate heate and ſweat to the fourth day, hoping that Nature would (by Swellings or Boyles) thruſt out the Poyſon: but, ſhe was very weak that day, and there was no change followed: and when I ſaw no Criſis upon that day, I fully expected one upon the ſeventh day; therefore I wiſhed her to be of good cheer; and to continue in that breathing Sweat untill the ſeventh day, and, that ſhe would find the Diſeaſe would change: ſhe was very obſervant of my Directions, although ſhe was in much anguiſh, and ſhe patiently indured her Sweat untill the ſeventh day, notwithſtanding the noyſomeneſs of it, for ſhe ſhifted not her ſelfe all that while: for, I told her that it was very dangerous to ſhift her ſelf, but, that no damage would accrew by induring the noyſomeneſs of the ſmell of the Sweat: And, although on the ſeventh day ſhe found no alteration, yet ſhe willingly continued in that Sweat till the ninth day, though the ſeventh day ſhe was worſe than before.

If any Feaver had been in this time, ſhe might know then that ſhe had taken the Infection, though there ſhould no ſigne appear: for many times (though at the firſt) nothing of the Plague appeares, yet it turnes to it in a few houres. Though this ſeldome happens, as both *Montanus* and *Foreſtus* ſay, *There are alundance of continued Feavers, ſome Tertian,* &c. *which quickly turne to the Plague*: Therefore I judge it very good to Adminiſter *Phyſick*, as if it were the Plague; and not to ſtay untill ſtrength failes, and the Diſeaſe growes deſperate: For, if you neglect at firſt, the Venome will be ſo rooted in the Heart, that Medecines will do no good: for we muſt not ſtay from Oppugning this Enemy untill he comes out of his

lurking places, and openly appears: nor leave off untill you have utterly subdued him, as we in this Cure did.

But it seldome comes to pass in others as in this Patient, that no Symptomes should appear of the Plague before the Critical day: for, although neither Carbuncles, Swellings, nor any Tokens do appear, we are not presently to conclude (as the Common People do) That they have not the Plague: for it may lye hid a long while before it appears to be the Plague: and many times the Malignity of the Poyson kills, before it appears, as it is generally known: for in divers, the first time such outward Symptomes appear, is after they are dead: and many times strength is so weak, that it cannot expel the Venome to the outward Parts.

FINIS.

February the 1. 1666.

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